NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDOS RESERVA.

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ADVERSING MEMORY removed every day; advertisance increded in the Wester, British, Family Hunters, and in the Cultivaries and European Edition.

JOB PHINTING accorded with neatness, chargeous and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AGADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street -ITALIAN OPERA

ROWERY THEATRE, Bewery.-GOTHAW-PONGO-PADDY

METROPOLITAN THEATRE (Late Surton's .- CHAR-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-Don Casan De Baran-Box and Cox. LAURA REENE'S THEATRS, No. 524 Broadway, -After

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 Broadway.—LES PREMIERES APRES DE RICHELIEU - FUARISHED APARTMENT. BARBUNG AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway -- After

WOOD'S MINSTREE BUILDING, 361 and 363 SPONGWAY-Afternoon and Evening struopian Songs, Dances, &c.— Betters of the Regiment.

HRYANTS MINSTRELS MECHANICS HILL, AZ Broad-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Saturday, April 30, 1859.

2d inst., states that the Danish war steamer Hamdahl had arrived at that port from St. Domingo city a few days previous, and sailed for Copenhagen direct. Her commander, Com. Christmas, not having sufficient force either to bombard or blockade the ports of San Domingo, concluded to postpone hostilities between Dominica and Denmark for a time.

All the sick confined in the temperary buildings at Quarantine were on Thursday last, by orders of the Commissioners of Emigration, removed to Ward's Island. Henceforth, until other provision is made, all the sick arriving at this port will be sent direct to Ward's Island for treatment, instead of landing at Staten Island. It is said that hunks are to be procured and anchored at the Lower Quarantine for the reception of yellow fever patients and those afflicted with other contagions diseases. The citizens of Staten Island contemplate having a grand torchlight parade and illumination on the 3d of next month to celebrate what they regard as the virtual removal of the pest

The National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention, which is being held at the College of Phys cians and Surgeons on Fourth avenue, met veste day, and after a very animated discussion a resolution proposed by Dr. Stevens, of New York, was adopted, "That personal quarantine of cases of vellow fever might be safely abolished, provided that fomities, or infectious substances of every kind be rigidly restricted." The reports of the committees on quarantine and the internal hygiens of cities were adopted, and a sanitary code recor mended to the various State Legislatures. The Convention will probably finish their business this morning. Last evening the delegates to the Convention partook of a banquet at the Metropolitan Hotel upon invitation of the Common Council Full reports of the proceedings of the Convention and also of the banquet, are given in to-day

Margaret Burke, who was arrested upon a charge of causing the death of Mrs. Beetham and Mr. Fayette Robinson by poison some weeks since, but who was subsequently discharged from custody, has been again arrested on the same charge on complaint of Coroner Schirmer, and committee to prison to await an examination.

The canal boat St. Croix, owned by the American Transportation Company, arrived at Albany from Buffalo at two o'clock yesterday morning will be the first loaded boat from Buffalo since the opening of canal navigation.

The body of Mr. Sumuel Yeager, a merchant of Easton, Pa., who mysteriously disappeared several weeks ago, has been found in the Ohio river, near Pittsburg. A considerable sum of money was found upon the body, which circumstance favors the sup position that his death was accidental. The hold of Dr. Mason, a resident of Jersey City, who has been missing since the middle of last month, was found yesterday in the North river, near one of the Jersey City docks.

The cotton market was quiet yesterday, sales having been confined to about 300 bales—too small in amount to authorize reliable quotations, though they were not reperted at any turther decline. A telegraphic despute received from New Orleans yeaterday, by a respectable bouse in this city, reported the occurrence of an injurious frost in Texas on the 25th inst.; and letters were also re coived by houses in the trade stating that the overflow the Mississippl was greater than it was last year, and that about one-third more land was submerged. Such reports, however, will fall to produce any effect of moment upon the market, the apprehension of war in Europe for the present overriding protty much all other considerations; and it is believed that even the advenof war itself would not materially aggravate the present feeling on the ambient. The flour market was less active, the firmness of holders of good brands checking sales, while prices of such brands were better. Inferior qualities were reglected and unphanged. Wheat was firm with limited sales at full prices. Corn was firm, with fa sales at prices given in another column. Pork was heavy and lower, but more active at the concession; prices mess, clear mess and prime were sustained; while the heaviest decline was in new mess, which sold at \$15 25, and prime at \$12.75. Sugars were active, especially for refining goods; the sales embraced about 2,200 blds, in cluding Cuba, Porto Rico and New Orleans, at rates givanother place. Coffee was firm, with sales of itio at 12c. and of St. Domingo at private terms. Freight gagements were moderate and rates were heavy.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN. In another column will be found an article in reference to the Japanese mission, which is expected to arrive about the middle of June. It would appear that he two Commissioners who are sent to exchange the ratifications of the treaty are men of great intelligence and of a superior order of acquire ments to the usual run of Japanese officia's. W. anticipate the happiest results from the observations of visiters thus qualified. They cannot fail to take back with them opinions favorable to the widest possible commercial intercourse with the United States.

As it is important that the reception of these feelings of Oriental pride, we have embodied in a correct view of the character and projudies of Hebershere, U. S. N., one of the most reliable the recent publications that have been issued or the subject.

The Newstrom Utah-The New Mormon Icabroglis-A Great Uproar, but No Signs of

We publish this morning a mass of interesting letters, documents, State papers executive, judicial, civil uncivil and military-from Utab, concerning the new excitement which has sprung in that dismal Territory between the Goverper and the Mormons on the one hand, and the United States judicial and military authorities on the other. To this copious chapter of news we refer the reader for his more particular information upon the subject matter involved; and after thus charging himself with the facts, the law and the evidence, we dare say he will be drawn to a concurrence in our views and opinions upon the merits of the case.

The Peace Commissioners sent out to Utah by Mr. Buchapan last summer established a treaty of peace with the Mormons upon the basis of a general amnesty, and with the understanding that they should be treated by the government in the same liberal spirit as the inhabitants of any other Territory, with the comprehensive concession from them of obedience to the laws. Gov. Cumming has attempted to adhere to this treaty; and if he has thus given satisfaction to the Mormous, he has also satisfied the President in the discharge of the delicate responsibilities of his office. Judge Cradlebeogh, however, having no faith in Mormon promises or pledges, in proceeding recently to hold a court at the town of Provo, called upon General Johnston for a detachment of the army to take care of certain prisoners to be tried. The troops were sent as required, to the extent of a hundred men; but subsequently some nine hundred more were marched to Provo under the orders of General Johnston.

The Mormons were naturally enough thrown into a high state of indignation at this spectacle of a United States court surrounded by a large body of soldiers. The Saints were also quick to discover that the Governor, who, it is supposed, holds the army subject to his orders, had given no authority for this military requisition at Provo. They also secured, on a statement of the facts, a counter-proclamation from the Governor protesting against this military occupation of the town, under the demand of Judge Cradlebaugh and the command of General Johnston. And thus stands the case between the Governor on the one hand and the Judge on the other, with the commanding army officer on hand with his troops to sustain the Court against the Mormons.

The Judge, with the army around the premises, proceeded to hold his court; but the Grand Jury, (sympathizing Mormons) refusing to do anything in behalf of the active prosecution of the trials contemplated, were, at the end of two weeks, indignantly discharged by the Judge. His address, in-discharging them, is one of the most extraordinary judicial speeches which can be furnished from the records of any court in the civilized or semi-civilized world. He addresses this Mormon Grand Jury as if they were themselves a pack of convicted criminals. The following closing remarks of this amiable Judge are particularly expressive. He says:- "If it is expected that this Court is to be used by this community as a means of protecting it against the peccadilloes of Gentiles and Indians, unless this community will punish its own murderers, such expectation will not be realized:" but that "if this Court cannot bring you to a proper sense of your duty, it can at least turn the savages in custody loose upon you."

Thus out of his own mouth this over and too highly excited Judge is condemned. In his vindictive and most undignified speech he has clearly shown himself unfitted for the position he occupies. We believe Governor Cumming to be an honest, faithful and discreet public officer: that his policy of reducing the Mormons to law and order through kindness and conciliation has been, as far as could have been expected, successful, and will continue to be more and more successful so long as he adheres to his instructions from the President. Some change will certainly be necessary among the officials in that Territory, and according to our Washington despatch of last night. the President has now received full advices from the military, as well as the civil authorities, on which he can act in the matter.

As Utah is at present organized, the laws and the ends of justice in that Territory will doubtless be, to a great extent, subject to Mormon juries and Mormon interpretations of Mormon offences: but the President can only deal with these things as he finds them. He cannot make a new organic law for the Territory, nor assume the exercise of judicial or military powers which he does not clearly possess. If he cannot do this bimself, be cannot per mit it to be done by his officers in the Territory. judicial or military. If his instructions to this end have been disregarded, the offending parties must be held accountable. With the lesson which the Mormons have received from Mr. Buchapan, they will not very soon toy the experiment of rebellion. On the contrary, with the continuance of that spirit of moderation which has marked the policy of Gov. Cumming, and also of Gen. Johnston, they may be kept under a pretty fair state of discipline until the meeting of the next Congress.

And what then? Why, then, let the President recommend to Congress that in the act admitting the State of Kansas, the boundaries of Kansas shall be extended westward so as to include all the Mormon settlements of Utab, and we think the question of Mormonism will very soon be brought to a solution. The very act of incorporation with Kansas would reduce Brigham Young to a full surrender or a complete evacuation of the United States. And as Kansas has given the government and the country so much trouble, why not make Kansas pay for it by turning over the Mormous to her sovereign jurisdiction? Meantime, it is satisfactory to know that with all this uproar in Mormondom there are no signs of war.

WAR LOADS-POSTITON OF AUSTRIA .- It will be seen from the untiele that we published yesterday from the London Times, that England nudertakes to compel the other European governments to enter into ball bonds to keep or malatola the peace. She tells Russia in tolerably plain terms that unless the latter declares her determination at the approaching Congress to join against any Power that dares to violate Commissioners shall be such as to gratify their , treaties or to threaten the world by unexplained armaments, she shall raise no more loans from the article to which we refer such general views! English capitalists. She has pursued the samin regard to the Japanese as will give our readers course in regard to Austria and Sardinia. The former has accordingly been unable to raisthat primitive people. They are taken from the money in the English market, and has been comwork entitled "My Last Cruize," by Library in that he seize the merchile reserve in the Bank that to selze the meraltic reserve in the Bank or View or whilst the latter has been compilled to fall have meen hot own prople for Sunnaial all There is no doubt that if a disagreement !!

were to spring up between the English and French governments the same language would ke used

England, it is plain, is seeking to erect a spe cles of financial despotism more arbitrary than that of any of the existing political systems, by which she hopes to check and control the Continental Powers. She began it by her subsidies to foreign governments in the league against the first Napoleon, and she is now seeking to strengthen and perfect it. In the desperate cir cumstances in which Austria is placed by the inexorable calculations of this system, she has no alternative but to fight or make a shameful submission. The principle once admitted of obedience to this new lever of diplomacy, there s an end to her independence of political action. It is not to be supposed that a Power holding he position can contemplate tamely submitting to such a result. She has far less to lose by war, even should the worst fortune attend her arms, and we are satisfied that she will not begitate moment as to the choice as soon as it is clear that the approaching Congress cannot effect an honorable compromise.

If war be cace resolved upon the money mar kets of Europe will be strained to a point never previously known. To say nothing of the Indian loan now about being issued, there will be demands for loans by every continental Power en gaged in or likely to be drawn into the conflict. Never in the history of the world will there have been such an absorption of its floating capital into war materiel, stocks of provisions and other military necessaries. It does not necessarily follow from this that the governments which have the best financial standing will display the greatest power of endurance. France, under the first republic, and by the aid of her assignats alone achieved miracles. Austria, under the pressure of despair, may show that she too has national energies which even bankruptey cannot depress

The European Complications-What th Russo-French Alliance Forebodes for Eu

Every arrival from Europe brings as a clearer ring of the preparatory notes of war, and we may expect at any moment to learn that it has been actually declared between Austria and Sardinia. That will be the beginning, but what will be the ending no one can forsee.

The almost certainty of this result has been brought about by the grasping designs of Austria in Italy on one side, and by the movements of Louis Napoleon and Sardinia on the other, aidedno doubt, by a secret understanding between the Emperors of France and Russia. Seizing the moment when Austria feels most acutely the effects of her spend-all career, and finds her treasury on the eve of a collapse, Louis Napoleon, by a few angry words as a New Year's salute to Baron Hubner, deprives her of the possibility of obtaining more money from the Jews. Following this up by a few tricks of diplomatic legerdemain, he sets Italy in blaze, frightens the Pope into placing hi reliance upon Divine Providence stead of Austrian bayonets, and forces Francis Joseph Into vast war expenditures at a moment when he has not the means of meet ing even his ordinary expenses. To fill these, the Austrian Emperor is obliged to seize the metallic reserve in the Bank of Austria, to leave his six hundred thousand troops for months without payand to contemp'ate the desperate resort to forced loan from his phlegmatic subjects.

In this position of affairs Austria has no re

course but to choose between a foreign war and a domestic revolution. If peace could be re-estab lished by a Congress of the five great Powers, Francis Joseph would have to return the bullion to the bank, pay his soldiers their arrears, and provide for his current expenditure. If he could not do the last named of these before his vast war debts were incurred, he will not be able to do so afterwards. But if he brings on a foreign war, ther he may do much that he cannot do in a time of peace. In the public excitement of a war he need not return the specie reserve to the bank and the usual spirit of patriotism will induce the wealthy subjects to loan more money to the outraged fatherland. Men will always do when they are angry, excited or violently patriotic what they will not do in calmer moments. Be-sides that, with plenty of fighting and a fair chance of plunder for his soldiers, he need no trouble himself, nor will they trouble themselves, about their pay. But necessary as war is to Austria, she does not wish to be placed in the light of the aggressor. This would deprive her of the sympathies of the other European Power during the contest. And yet this is just the position that France desires to place her in, and with every appearance of success, for France can keep up the expensive show of war without war much longer than Austria can. It is therefore desirable for the former to keep up as long as possible the present state of peaceful irritation and diplomatic humbug, so as to exhaust be adversary. And this brings us to another part that is played in this game of beggar my neighbor.

The Anglo-French alliance that so recently helped Louis Napoleon to rule all Europe, in cluding England herselt, is in abeyance; and the Russo-French alliance is now the trump card in European politics. The first was concocted at St. Cloud, and Iwe knew very soon what it was through the braggadocic but necessary explana tions of Lord Clarendon to the British Parlia ment. That exposure in some degree deprived the alliance of its force, by exhibiting t third parties its tendency and design, and en abling them to adopt policies to counteract it But the Russo-French aMiance was made a Stuttgard, between two absolute rulers who have no constitutional parliaments to claim a know ledge of their acts and reveal them to the world. Alexander and Napoleon at Stuttgard reviewed the several claims of Alexander and Napoleon at Tilsit, by the light of the experience of half a contury. This would enable them to revise and unite where before change and concession was refused. What their agreements are can only be known when success or failure has revealed them; but some idea of their import can be drawn from the first words of Alexander and the last ones of Napoleon, at Tilsit. "I bate the English as much as you do," said Alexander. "Constantinople! exclaimed Napoleon: "Constantinople! Never Tis the empire of the world." Russia still owes to England and Austria the defeats in the Crimea; Turkey is still the "sick men" of Russia's ambitious dreams; but the possession of Constantinople no more confers the carpire of the

The policy of Russia is already working on er retribution upon Austria. That policy is graphically depicted by Russia's greatest histoisn, Karamain, "The object and the characer of our military policy has invariably to rock to be at peace with everybedy, and to make comprests without

war. Always keeping ourselves on the defensive, placing no faith in the friendship of those whose interests do not accord with our own, and to lose no opportunity of injuring them without ostensibly breaking our treaties with them." This is the policy that guides the movements of both Emperors against Austria, and which instigated the new proposed Congress to settle the Italian question. The scheme is a trap for Austria, and she will not go into it. She prefers war as the only refuge from the destiny foretold for her by her own Metternich, using the words of Louis XIV .- "After me the deluge." The deluge is approaching for Austria, and then perhaps we may see what the Russo French alliance has in store for England and Turkey, unless, indeed, as is more probable, revolution stops the mad career of the despots.

"The Good Time Coming"-What Will Pre-

Everything around is indicative of prosperity, of immense operations in trade, and of "a good time coming." Even the "freedom-shriekers' chime in with the general jubilation over present plenty and bright prospects before us. Having lost "bleeding Kansas" as an issue, they are laboring to find something in its stead, and they seize with avidity upon the prosperous condition of the country as a pretext for the revival of an old issue-long since dead and gone-a protective tariff, to save us from another revulsion like that which followed the immense expansion of 1856 and 1857-the ebb of adversity, which, succeeding to the flowing tide of prosperity, left so many of our merchants high and dry upon the strand. But the idea of a tariff, high or low, causing or preventing revulsion, is preposterous in the extreme. Prosperity and revulsion, expansion and contraction, move in cycles by laws as fixed and certain as those by which the heavenly spheres move in their orbits; and in every country they return periodically, as day and night, heat and cold, winter and summer, spring and fall, the neap and high tides, the growing and the full, the waning and the new moons. The evil day may be delayed, and it may be mitigated when it comes; but that is about all that human power and human legislation can accomplish. That a high or low tariff has no effect on the rise or fall of the business barometer-no influence on the fluctuations of trade—is evident from the fact that under the same tariff the greatest inflation and the greatest collapse, the greatest expansion and the greatest depression, have taken place in recent years. A tariff, therefore, has nothing to do with these

results. The recuperation of business is complete The increase within the last few months is immense. The spring trade is in full blast, and all goes merry as a marriage bell. But the expansion is not yet at the unhealthy point. The imports, it is true, largely exceed the exports for the present-a condition which would undoubtedly be ruinous if it were to continue. But it will not continue, and the equilibrium will soon be restored. The present excess of imports over exports is easily explained. From the time of the panic in 1857, the majority of consumers were compelled to live economically-they either bought less goods than before, or ceased to buy at all, wearing out all their old clothes, till now they have scarcely a shred left. Everybody wants new clothes. With the return of business, therefore, not only is the former demand for dry goods equalled, but exceeded-the wants are really greater now than before. Then, the manufacturers and wholesale houses know this very well, and in their excessive competition they flood the market beyond the demand. Goods are sent here on speculation by English houses which were never ordered, and these are included in the imports, and contribute to swell up the aggregate. Yet the amount is by no means what it was in 1857—then it was \$360,000,000. For 1859 it is estimated at about \$280,000,000. Next year the demand will probably be diminished, large quantities of the goods on hand will remain unsold, and importation will be checked. Thus the excess will work its own cure without any sensi-

ble revulsion But we are reminded that the city banks are now expanded in an extraordinary degree. That is quite true. Their expansion is greater apparently than immediately before the panic in 1857. But it is only in appearance. The expansion of New York banks at this period in 1857 was \$113,391,910, and in August it ran up to \$122,000,000. Their loans at present amount to nearly \$130,000,000. But the money lent by the banks to our government for temporary purposes, amounting to from eighteen to twenty millions of dollars, to supply the deficiency is the revenues, which fell off in consequence of the depression in business, must be taken into the account. If this be deducted, then the expansion is reduced to the normal condition, and the banks are in as healthy a state as can be expected in a country where the credit system so largely prevails. The government security is as good to the banks as gold. The increase of busipess is filling the Treasury, and Mr. Buchanan will perhaps leave it as full as he found it.

The Treasury notes will therefore be redeeme as the imports increase, and the money lent to the government will thus be thrown back into the vaults of the banks. And here is the danger. Already they know not what to do with the specie they have. Last week, as appears from our report in Tuesday's paper, the increase in the specie of our city banks amounted to \$590,000 nd the deposits increased by \$878,000, while their loans only increased \$776,000. The exchanges at the Clearing House were the largest since August, 1857, amounting to nearly \$29,000,000 The balances were nearly a million and a half This shows great activity, but yet a sound con dition of the banks. If they are doing a good business they have the best security for their loans. The same healthy condition is observable in the three other principal commercial cities of the Union. The following table exhibits the movements of all four as derived from their last statements:-

N. York, April 23 31 30, 192.807 26, 608, 155 8, 289, 112 88, 956, 51 Philad., April 25. 27, 817, 918 6, 698, 155 8, 289, 112 88, 956, 51 Leaton April 25. 27, 817, 918 6, 698, 591 3, 192, 23 17, 818, 21 R. Gris, April 25. 21, 232, 781 5, 27, 26, 50 812, 200 21, 668, 50 N. Gris, April 15. 21, 123, 781 5, 27, 545, 47 12, 77, 656, 24 97, 38 Total. \$236,303,460 55,459,893 31,055 344 153,331,574

Pecrease...... \$1,925 \$25 Increase...... \$830,621 610,562 1,099,554 It will be observed that in the case of the New Orleans and New York banks the specie actually exceeds the circulation-largely so bere-which is a very unusual phenomenon in banks. Look at the contrast in point of specie in the case of the New York banks in 1857 and now; while their loans and discounts ran up to \$122,000,000, their specie was reduced to \$9,000,000. Now it is \$26,000,000 -- nearly three times as great. Now, too, their loans, instead of being given on the scourity of kites and long paper, are largely secured by stocks and on call, which they can turn into mone; at any momes which they can turn one money lent and the

value of the securities being very wide, there is no danger of loss, although the business is not considered legitimate by the mercantile commenity. Thus the present expansion is different from that of 1857, which led to the excessive importations and speculations of that period. Then, when we compare the condition of the whole 1,400 banks in the country in 1857 with their present condition, there is any thing but ground for alarm. From the Secretary of the Treasury's report we find that their loans and discounts, which in January, 1855, were \$576,144,758, ran up in January, 1857, to \$684, 456,687, and probably in August to \$750,000,000. Then the sudden contraction took place, which brought them down in January, 1858, to \$583,165,242; while, on the other hand, their specie, which was reduced in January, 1857, to \$58,349,838, and probably in August of that year to \$40,000,000, rose in January, 1858, to \$74,412,832. We have not yet received the returns for this year, but there is no doubt the present amount exceeds that figure, perhaps \$100,000,000. Thus, then, the specie now in the banks of only four cities-New York, Philadelphia, Boston and New Orleans, \$55,459,893was nearly equal to the specie in all the banks of the Union in January, 1857, and more than

they contained two years ago. As to our city banks, the danger is yet to come. When the Treasury notes are repaid, and when importations increase still further, as they will do, then the banks, not knowing what to do with their specie and deposits, will be likely to lend recklessly, and to send their cash a begging for the acceptance not only of merchants, import ing to excess and overdoing their legitimate trade, but to railroad and other speculators, who will be sure to break down and cause another tremendous crash such as shook the country in 1857. At that time they leut their money freely to the most rotten public and private concerns, such as the Ohio Life and Trust Insurance Company, and merchants who traded far beyond the amount of their capital. The consequence was the commercial earthquake, whose shock will not be forgotten for years to come, and whose effects are still felt by thousands. Now, what is wanted to check this headlong

career of the banks, and to operate as a drag chain on their glowing wheels, is not a tariff, which would have as much effect as a pitchfork would have in arresting the flowing tide: not this, but a bankrupt law of Congress, which, the moment any of the banks scattered over the country suspend specie payments, will put them down beyond recovery. These institutions can buy up State Legislatures to pass acts of indemnity, and they can wheedle complaisant judges to connive at their violation of State laws; but a law of Congress, universal in its operation, cannot be thus evaded, and will act as a complete check on the fifteen hundred banks of the Union, and, through them, on the whole commercial and speculating community who depend on them for accommodation. Banks greatly facilitate the operations of commerce but they require to be held with a tight rein. From 824 in the year 1850, they increased to 1,422 in 1858, and now they probably exceed 1.500. This is the time to take precaution when there is no revulsion, and no apprehension of its speedy approach. When the evil is done the remedy will be too late-prevention is better than cure. At the opening of the next session of Congress, therefore, we hope to see a wholesome bankrupt law proposed and adopted, which will have the most beneficial effect in restraining wild speculation and controlling even the legitimate operations of commerce within proper bounds. This is what is demanded by the exigencies of the country, and not a protective tariff, to make a few manufacturers rich at the expense of the whole community.

THE GOLD MINES OF NORTH CAROLINA-THE RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH .- In another page we publish notes of a spring trip to some of the Southern States. Among other points of in terest will be found some account of the gold mines of Charlotte, in North Carolina, from which it appears that the gold region of that district is superior to that of Pike's Peak, and equal to any of the diggings in California. It produced las year more than half a million of dollars, and. with well directed energy, it might be made to produce from ten to twenty millions of dollars. The same energy and enterprise are only wanting to develope other great resources of the South. There is water power enough there to turn the machinery of the world; and yet it flows idly away without being applied to any considerable extent to manufactures, some of the raw materials of which are produced in the same or in the adjoining States, and are experted to Europe, whence they come back manufactured. when they might as well be done on the spot where they grew. But the day will soon come when these great resources will be brought out by Northern energy and Northern capital, and Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and the interior portions of North Carolina and South Carolina will be peopled, and cultivated, and developed by the labor of the white man, and slave labor will be confined to the rice and sugar plan tations-regions similar in their climate and character to those of the black man's native home inAfrica. It is only a question of time. The high and rolling regions of these States which we have enumerated are the most delightful and healthy in the world-superior to France, Ger many or Italy, to which so many repair for plea sure or health. They teem with the choicest productions of nature, and the Northern hordes of the Anglo-Saxon race will-be sure to overspread them with the same instinct which prompts swarms of bees to seek those flowery region which, flowing with honey, will reward their labor and skill. This consummation will be hastened by the new railroads which are opening in every direction through the most picturesque regions of the South, and the consequent great increase of spring travelling from the North for health and pleasure during the months of March and April, when Northern weather is so fickle and disagreeable.

THE SANITARY CONVENTION-PRACTICAL VER SUS SPECULATIVE RESULTS .- We see that the members of the Sanitary Convention were en tertained last evening by the Common Council at the Metropolitan Hotel. The dianer was no doubt an excellent one, but we think it will have very little effect on the sanitary condition of our city. We have not much faith in the results achieved by scientific gatherings in general, and we have still less in those of the medical faculty. Doctors' disagreements have passed into a proverb, and we do not think that sanitary science is likely to derive much benefit from the concentration of the discordant elements which make up the aggregate of the pro-It is our notion that independent refession. dation of difficult scientific problems that a are, we see, enderworing to direct attention to

windy controversy on a public platform. There are, besides, so many periodical publications de-voted to the discussion of questions of this kind that there seems to be no necessity for resorting to such means of finding an audience. But why appropriate the public money, when our streets are so dirty, towards feeding this Sanitary Convention? We are of the opinion that if the two or three thousand dollars thus spent, were expended on our streets, it would be attended with anitary results far more efficacious than we can hope to obtain through the post-prandial labors of the convention.

Troubles of the Tract Society. The American Truct Society is an instituti

established for the salvation of the souls of all sorts of people, from the Maine lumberman to the Georgia cracker; the Cape Cod fisherman to the Grass Valley miner. The business is an extensive one, running from two to three millious year, which is expended in printing and distributing pious tracts, which we fear are too often used on the borders for rifle wads rather than perused by the camp fires of the pioneer. Part of this money is raised from the sale of pious books; the rest is levied upon Wall street and the Sabbath schools, and is paid up without groan. The managers of the society have considerable patronage in their hands in the shape of appointments of colporteurs or distributors of tracts a kind of religious Custom House officers. who receive pay and mileage, after the manace of members of Congress. It was a nice sort of family arrangement for the Truct Society leaders, until about two years ago somebody got into the peaceful fold with a little nigger under his arm. The little nigger has been kicked out several times; speeches of interminable length and scriptural citations innumerable have been hurled at his shins; but it is all of no avail: back comes the little nigger as inevitable as Monsieur Tonson in the farce.

The little pigger has turned up again in a quarrel about the manner in which the society's money is expended, and particularly as to the question of colportage-two thirds of which duty s done in the South and Southwest. After the little nigger was finally put out in the cold last year, and it was firmly resolved that the feetings of the Southern brethren on the slavery question should be respected in the Society's publications, the colportage row commenced as a collateral issue. It was held on the one side that the system of colportage was absurd and extravagant, and that the business of salvation ought to be carried on as it is by the London secity, "on sound commercial principles," and that the whole thing was a humber and ought to be smashed. To this attack came a reply from the other side, and the controversy was carried on in that gentle, meek, Christian, forbearing, courteons manner for which the religious press is so highly distinguished. Finally, as the time were on towards the anniversary, when the Wall street brethren would be called on for funds, it became necessary that something should be done. Consequently the names of a number of leading men, merchants of the highest standing, were obtained and appended to a letter to the Rev. Russell S. Cook, who has been connected with the London Tract Society. Mr. Cook has written a lengthy statement in reply, and he states that he believes in colportage as practised here, and that there can be no fair comparison between the way in which the business of salvation of souls is carried on abroad and at home. He omits to say why such a comparison cannot be made, but the inference is that the American sinner is a tougher customer than his English cousing who generally pays for his tract, while the Yankee will not read It gratis unless persuaded to do so by "trained men." Again, Mr. Cook argues that the question of economy cannot properly be entertained in a matter of this kind. Whatever (he says) is necessary, wise and christian, must be economical-a general proposition, the truth of which no one will deny; but logically, Mr. Cook must prove that colportage is necessary, wise and Christian, which the other side does deny. Mr. Cook justifies the system on missionary grounds, and winds up by saying that Christian benevonot be invaded, and that the colporteurs need not be afraid that either the blessing of heaven or the cash of Wall street will be denied to

This is a very curious quarrel. Commencing with the slavery question, it has narrowed down into a equabble for the spoils almost as bitter and as vulgar as a caucus at Tammany Hall, a Weed junta meeting at the Astor House, or a convocation of the Washington and Albany lebbies. If the Tract Society managers can secure the colporteurs' influence, then they can retain office and defy the outs. On the other hand, if the colportage system should be broken down, and the outs come in, there will be a separation of the society, as there was of the Methodist Book Concern, under the auspices of which the Southern soul is saved on altogether different principles from those which obtain in the North. That is one result which is probable. The immediate consequence of the letter to Mr. Cook, and his reply, is to stir up dissension to a higher pitch than before, to abase Christianity down to a Wall street level, and to return to the temple thieves and money changers, whom our Saviour cast out. The gentlemen who signed the letter no doubt did so with the best intentions in the world, and were entrapped by the parsons as large treat to tempt smaller ones into the net the pence from the rais of all to go into the pockets of those who keep the Christian preserve as a park for young deer of the family to roun in. When the question of cash comes to be considered it is a toss up between the pursons and politicians. That's all.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF THE PERSON.--- In another column will be found a beach of interesting communications in reference to the gold discoveries which are now directing the tide of emigration westward. Our letters from Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek all bear testimony to the wast movement which is setting in towards that region. This spring will probably witness au influx of population into it from all parts of the Union which has had no parallel even in the emigration induced by the Californian discoveries. That there is a great deal of exaggeration in the letters written from the Western cities there can be no doubt. The speculators who hope to make raoney on the rush of gold seekers have a sufficient interest in magnifying the results to render that conclusion probable. Still as will be seen by our correspondence, they are sufficiently remunerative to jurisfy the desire of the unemployed and ambitions to seek new fields of labor and enterprise. The Minnesota people, desirous of profiting by the manta which is dissearch is much more advantageous to be cluck placing such large masses of our population